

state of comparative quiet. The only offensive move by the French within the past day or two has been to the east of Bouchavesmes, where Paris has reported a slight advance in the direction of Mons. To-day's official bulletin, issued by the French War Office, reported quiet, not only in the Somme region, but all along the line to the south and southeast.

ALLIED FLEET ATTACKS

POINT OF DEDEGATCH
SOFIA, October 6 (via London, October 7).—An attack on the Bulgarian port of Dedegatch, on the Aegean Sea, by an allied fleet, is reported in to-day's communication from the War Office, which says no great damage was done, Bulgarian aeroplanes attacking the fleet, causing it to withdraw. The announcement follows:
"Macedonian front: Between Preba Lake and the Vardar there were no important events. Serbian attempts to cross the Cerna, near the village of Skotchivir, were frustrated by a counter-attack, in which we captured thirty Serbians. An attack against Babovo Hill, in the Moglenica Valley, was repulsed by our fire."
"East of the Vardar, on the front as far as Doiran Lake, there was little activity during the night. South of the town of Doiran there was firing all night. All was quiet in the foothills of the Belashtica Mountains and on the Struma front."
"On the Aegean coast enemy vessels are cruising actively. A fleet of Dedeagatch and the railway line, causing only unimportant damage. Our seaplanes attacked the fleet and forced it to retreat to the high seas."
"Balkan front: Along the Danube calm prevails. After the final failure of the Roumanian attempt to cross the Danube near Babovo, our artillery destroyed the bridge material which the Roumanians drew across to their bank of the river, while the material left on our side was saved. We captured twenty ammunition and other cars containing baggage and war material."
"In Dobruja repeated attacks by the enemy from the line of Karagadj-Amazac-Pervell broke down under our fire. In the course of a successful counter-attack we captured sixty Russians."
"An enemy fleet is cruising off the Black Sea coast."

GERMANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES
PETROGRAD, October 7 (via London).—German troops yesterday made four consecutive counterattacks in an effort to recapture ground lost to the Russians on the Goukovo and Zlotia-Lipa River, in Galicia, says the official statement issued to-day by the Russian War Department, but each time the attackers were repelled, with heavy losses.

TEUTONS MAKE PROGRESS IN EASTERN TRANSYLVANIA
BERLIN, October 7 (via London).—Teutonic troops have made progress on the entire front in Eastern Transylvania, according to an official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters. Ground has been also gained by the forces of the central powers near Orsova.

ANOTHER ROMANIAN FORCE CROSSES INTO BULGARIA
LONDON, October 7.—A fresh Romanian expedition is said to have crossed the River Danube into Bulgaria, according to a wireless message from Rome. Field Marshal Mackensen, the German commander, is said to have sent troops to attack the Roumanian force, but without success.

BULGARS PUSHED BACK BY BRITISH FORCES
LONDON, October 7.—British forces operating on the east bank of the Struma, on the Macedonian front, have pressed the Bulgarians further back, the War Office announced to-day. Several additional villages have been occupied by the British.

OFFENSIVE IN DOBRUDJA SUCCESSFULLY PRESSED
PETROGRAD, October 7 (via London).—The Russo-Roumanian offensive in Dobruja is being successfully pressed, the War Office announced to-day. The capture of two towns on this front and a ridge connecting them is reported.

THE STATEMENT FOLLOWS
"In Dobruja our offensive continues, and our troops have occupied Kara Baka, Besaul and the heights between these places. Enemy counterattacks were repelled with heavy losses to him. According to a statement by prisoners, one Bulgarian regiment has been reduced to the strength of less than a battalion."

GERMAN ATTACK ON SOMME FRONT IS REPULSED
LONDON, October 7.—A German attack on British positions near Eaucourt Abbey, on the Somme front, was repulsed last night, the War Office announced to-day. Following is the statement:

"Last night a hostile bombing attack on our new positions northwest of Eaucourt Abbey was completely repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing to report south of the Ancre."
"During the night our patrols raided enemy trenches in the Argennes and took areas with successful results."

ULL CONTINUES ON SOMME FRONT
PARIS, October 7.—The full continuation of the Somme front. To-day's official announcement says the night passed quietly all along the battle line in France.

CONSIDER EXPLOSION REPORT
Navy Department Officials Have Findings in Submarine L-2 Disaster Before Them.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Navy Department officials are considering the final report on the cause of the explosion aboard the submarine L-2, at the New York Navy Yard some months ago, in which several lives were lost. The document, regarded as confidential, has been circulated only among navy officers and officials, who decline to say whether the findings of the investigating board were a factor in the decision of the department not to equip the new submarines with the Edison storage battery.

The L-2 was equipped with the Edison battery for testing purposes, and for a time it had been planned to make additional experiments on two other submarines.

Russian Losses More Than 6,000,000 Men

BERLIN, October 7 (via Sayville).—Casualties among the Russian armies during this year's offensive on the eastern front, according to cautious calculations, says the Overseas News Agency, have been at least 1,250,000 officers and men. According to conservative Danish calculations, the news agency adds, Russia during the first two years of the war lost considerably more than 6,000,000 men. Wounded men who returned are not included.

SMITHSONIAN FINDING MAY OPEN PRISON DOOR

Convicted Alabama Man Hopes to Disprove Murder Charge Through Examination of Bones.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—After serving in prison for more than a year, on the charge of murdering his wife and child, William Wilson, of Blount County, Ala., hopes to obtain his liberty on evidence furnished all unknown to the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. A. Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology at the institution, had no suspicion when an assortment of old bones was sent him several months ago from Birmingham, Ala., that he and the Smithsonian Institution were to be involved in a murder case. But this is what has happened if the tale, as it comes from Birmingham, is true.

Dr. Hrdlicka declares that he and the institution have been imposed upon, and that under no circumstances could his report on the bones be used as expert testimony unless furnished by him in person. William Wilson, a well-known former citizen of Blount County, Ala., was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-five years on the charge of murdering his wife and child. Wilson's fate hung for months, it is said, under a bluff that his bones were those of his wife and child, or belonged to Indians who formerly lived in the region near his home.

Wilson's wife had left him, taking the child with her. Wilson claimed ignorance of his wife's whereabouts, but in his trial for murder it was testified he had threatened the woman with violence if she returned. Many months after the disappearance a pile of bones was found under a bluff near his home, and were reported to be the remains of the dead wife and child. With a view of proving them of Indian origin they were sent to the Alabama department of archives and history, but experts there were unable to determine as to the bones, and they were sent to Dr. Hrdlicka at the Smithsonian Institution several months ago.

After careful examination and study of the bones, without the slightest suspicion as to any use of which his testimony might be used, Dr. Hrdlicka about three weeks ago reported that the bones belonged to four or five persons, adults and children, and that there was no possibility of identifying them as to race, but evidently they came from a very old burial.

This evidence, according to the report from Alabama, is regarded as favorable for Wilson, and he is expected to obtain his liberty on this evidence when his application for pardon is brought before the next meeting of the State pardon board.

FLYING BOAT WRECKED

Pilot and Mechanic Are Precipitated Thirty Feet Through Air, but Escape Injury.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., October 7.—The Curtiss combination two-motor land-and-water machine being tested here for the United States government was totally wrecked this afternoon, when Pilot Victor Vernon sent it crashing nose first into the water while attempting a landing. Vernon and Percy Kirkham, mechanic, were precipitated thirty feet through the air, but escaped without injury. They were rescued by another flying boat, which was a short distance away at the time of the accident.

The machine sank, and probably will be a total loss. Vernon states that all controls were working perfectly when he attempted to land, and that the accident simply was due to the fact that he misjudged the distance and the degree to which he tilted the planes. The machine recently was successfully tested out here before the Naval Aero Bureau, but later was slightly riddled to conform with ideas of members of the board. The naval board was witnessing the test from the shore.

PLEA FOR BRITISH AIRMEN

LONDON, October 7.—According to the Daily Express, the British government, through the American embassy, has made representations to Germany on behalf of two captured British aviators who are to be tried by court-martial because "tracer bullets" were found in their possession. The government explained that tracer bullets are used by all belligerents as a machine gun ammunition for the purpose of correcting the gunner's aim, and do not contravene the Hague convention. After saying that Great Britain told Germany that tracer bullets were found on board the Zeppelin whose crew surrendered recently in England, the Express adds: "It is hoped that the government made it clear to Germany that the crew of this Zeppelin will be treated in precisely the same manner as our airmen."

J. Percy Evans Dend, NEW YORK, October 7.—J. Percy Evans, of Wrentham, Va., who was injured September 29, when a horse fell on him in a steeplechase at Belmont Park terminal, died here to-day.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM BACKACHE?

When your kidneys are weak and torpid they do not properly perform their functions; your back aches and you do not feel like doing much of anything. You are likely to be depressed and in a sorrowful mood, just as if you hadn't enough already. Don't be a victim any longer. The old reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, gives strength and tone to the kidneys and builds up the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar combination of roots, barks and herbs. No other medicine acts like it, because no other medicine has the same formula or ingredients. It is a true substitute, but insist on having Hood's, and get it to-day.—Adv.

PRISON ASSOCIATION IN SESSION AT BUFFALO

President Pratt, in Annual Address, Speaks on Several Phases of Reform Work.

FAVORS HUMANE TREATMENT

Thinks Prisoners Should Be Given Abundance of Outdoor Exercise, Sufficient Food of Good Quality and Some Useful Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 7.—The American Prison Association opened its annual congress here to-night with prison officials and persons interested in prison reform present from all sections of the country. Arthur Pratt, warden of the Utah State Prison, president of the association, delivered his annual address, in which he spoke broadly on several phases of prison reform.

The indeterminate sentence law had been one of the greatest of prison reforms, he said, but the effectiveness of such a law depends in a large measure upon the board or tribunal in whose hands is placed the power to terminate the sentence. "In my judgment," he said, "the board should be composed of men who are familiar with crime and criminals. If they are not thus qualified, they will, in many instances, be deceived by the confirmed and wily criminal."

Regarding the treatment of prisoners he said: "They should be given sufficient food of good quality, well prepared and properly served. Prisoners should be given an abundance of outdoor exercise each day, be classified and the members of each class be permitted to mingle. Their health should be carefully guarded, and in case of sickness they should receive, if possible, as good treatment and care as they would get in any good hospital."

"Each prisoner should be required to engage in some useful work each day. No prisoner should be placed in a dark cell alone, or in irons, or be subjected to a bread-and-water diet as punishment, except as a last resort; and in my experience, enforcements of such last resort has rarely been necessary."

"The rules of the prison should be humane, fair and as liberal as good discipline will permit. Each prisoner should, however, be impressed with the fact that the rules must be obeyed, and that they will be enforced with kindness, but to the letter."

"Striped clothing and other wearing apparel that is intended to degrade the prisoner should be abolished. He should be treated as a human being, but as one who, through his own weakness and faults, must be disciplined for the time being and until he manifests a willingness to obey the laws. No prisoner, regardless of his crime, should be left without hope of some day receiving favorable consideration. He should be trained out of prison under certain conditions, if possible, harder and more discouraging than it is to be turned in. Imagine that any one of you, without means, without friends, without work, and with the brand of a convict upon you, should be turned loose among strangers to shift for yourself. Is it any wonder that many of them again seek their former associates and pursue their old ways?"

"In my judgment, the State would be amply compensated by the results that would follow in case it provided either work at a reasonable wage or a reasonable amount of money to every convict that is set at large, in case he had no funds or cannot obtain employment from any one, to tide him over for what I consider the most trying and difficult period of his life."

In conclusion Mr. Pratt spoke of the employment of convicts in constructing public roads, and declared that this sort of employment is healthful, elevating and beneficial to all prisoners, as well as to the State at large. While in sympathy with the reformer who would educate the prisoner, he said it was not possible to make a school out of a prison. On a very large percentage of the prisoners the attempt

would be a mere waste of effort. While it might be beneficial if the prisoners could learn some trade, the laws and the attitude of the labor unions made it seem unlikely that such a scheme would ever be generally employed.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY INVOLVED IN CONVENTION

"Trading With Enemy" Decrees of European Belligerents Issue Before U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The question whether "trading with the enemy" decrees of European belligerents may be given effect in United States Federal courts while the war is in progress is involved in a case now before the Supreme Court of the United States. Consent has been granted by the court to consider the question, probably during the coming term, which involves a trial of interpretation to international law, judicial comity, and American neutrality, affecting both belligerent and American commercial interests. Many cases are said to be pending, awaiting the court's conclusions.

The case is a suit of Watts, Watts & Co., a British coal company, against the Union Austria D. Navigation Co., an Austrian steamship line, to recover \$45,000 for coal furnished the Austrian company's ships at Algiers just before the war began. Austria's "trading with the enemy" case prevented payment to the British company, which libeled and attached in the Federal courts the Austrian company's steamer Martha Washington.

The Supreme Court has consented to review an appeal of the British corporation from dismissal of its suit by Federal District Judge Veder, at New York, whose decision was later affirmed by the second Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Veder held that the Federal courts had discretion whether to consider the litigation, and exercising that discretion, refused to take jurisdiction. International lawyers believe the Martha Washington case is peculiarly timely, because German manufacturers were recently reported to be threatening suits, both in German and United States courts, against American importers for breach of contract in not paying for goods ordered and held in Rotterdam and Germany by reason of the allies' blockade. The present case is said to raise for decision the question whether "trading with the enemy" decrees, moratoriums, the blockade and other war conditions are valid defenses, and whether United States courts will take jurisdiction of such litigation.

That American neutrality is involved in the alleged enforcement of Austria's "trading with the enemy" decree preventing collection in United States courts from the Austrian steamship company is represented to the Supreme Court by the British coal corporation. It contends that by dismissing its suit against the Austrian shipping concern the Federal courts recognize, give full force to and actually enforce the Austrian "trading with the enemy" decree. This, the court is told, is unequal.

The Austrian company, in its brief, contends that it would be unequal for the American courts to force it to pay money to the British corporation, an act punishable by severe fines and imprisonment by the Austrian government.

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DEFENDS U. S. ATTITUDE DURING EUROPEAN WAR

London Paper Declines This Country Has Shown Its Sympathy for the Allies in Many Ways.

LONDON, October 7.—The Weekly Nation in a long article warmly defending the attitude of the United States during the war and regretting that her "hands at meditation" have met only with cold neglect, says active intervention on the side of the entente allies would have brought almost insoluble problems for the United States. The newspaper declares, however, that the United States has shown its sympathy with the entente allies in many ways, "especially in tolerance of our innovations of sea law and treatment of neutrals."

"Agreeing that to dictate peace would bring no real settlement of the problems confronting humanity, the newspaper contends that 'the entry of the United States into a league of peace is the only means for insuring a balance of force on the side of law-abiding nations.'"

FRENCH JOIN OFFENSIVE ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

PARIS, October 7.—The French troops on the Macedonian front have joined the offensive with the British and Serbians. The War Office reports the occupation by the French of the town of German, on Lake Presba.

The Serbians, continuing their advance north of Kalmakalan height, have reached the valley of the Bela Voda, a tributary of the Cerna.

The British troops which crossed the Struma and occupied Nevelen have repulsed a violent counterattack of the Bulgarians.



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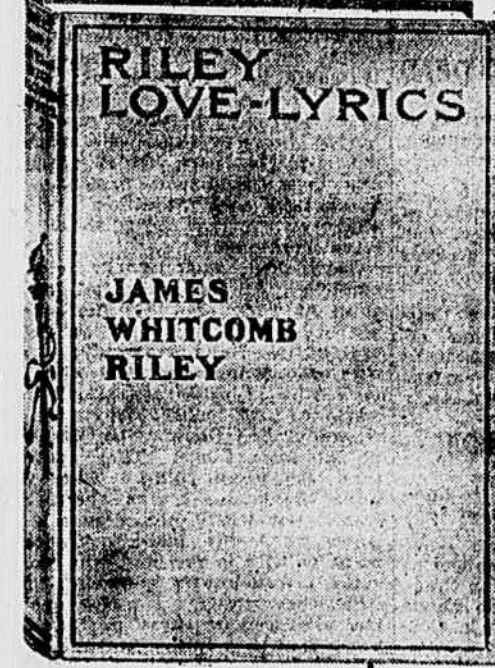
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